

Reminders 02-18-10:

- 4th POW due Today by 5PM**
- Quiz 4 in lecture Today.**
- Quiz 5 Thursday Ch.5 and 6 in Lecture.**
- Homework 5 Due Tuesday the 23rd.**
- Minor Changes made to Atwood's Lab.**
- I Won't Be Here Much Tomorrow**

Objectives:

- Newton's Laws Applied to Circular Motion**
- Inertial Reference Frames**
- Air Resistance**

$$\sum_n \vec{F} = m \vec{a}$$

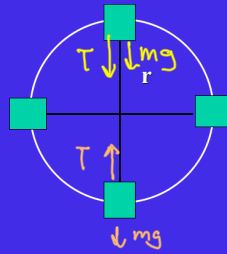
Causes

↑
Free-body
diagram

↓

$$\sum \vec{F} = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

A 1 kg rock is tied to a 1 m string and whirled in a vertical circle. What is the tension in the string at the top if the speed is 5 m/s and at the bottom if the speed is 5.67 m/s.



$$-T - mg = -\frac{mv^2}{R} \quad T = \frac{mv^2}{R} - mg$$

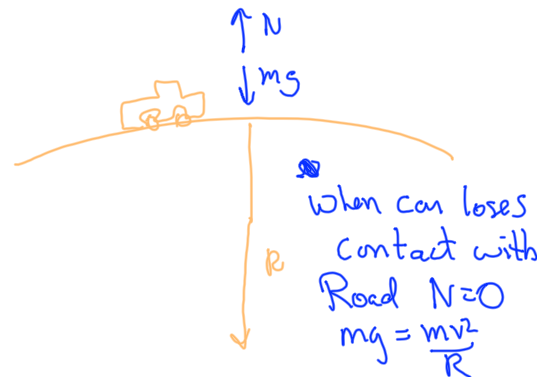
$$T = (1 \text{ kg}) \left(\frac{(5 \text{ m/s})^2}{1 \text{ m}} - 9.80 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} \right)$$

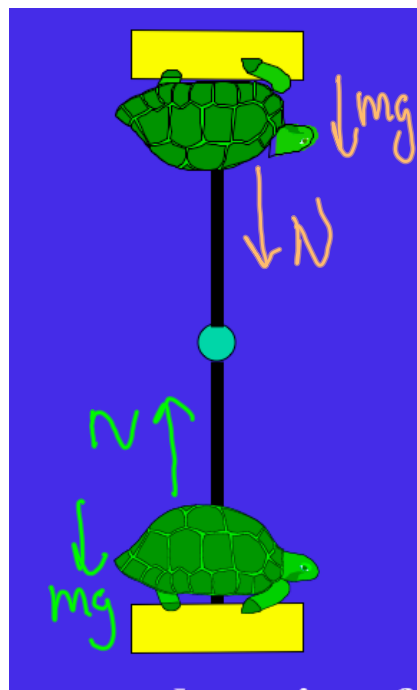
$$= \underline{15.2 \text{ N}}$$

$$T - mg = +\frac{mv^2}{R} \quad T = mg + \frac{mv^2}{R}$$

$$T = m \left(g + \frac{v^2}{R} \right)$$

$$= (1 \text{ kg}) \left(9.80 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2} + \frac{(5.67 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}})^2}{1 \text{ m}} \right) = \underline{42 \text{ N}}$$





$$-N - mg = -\frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg$$

$$= m\left(\frac{v^2}{r} - g\right)$$

$$= 50\text{kg}\left(\frac{(5\text{m/s})^2}{1\text{m}} - 9.80\right)$$

$$= 760\text{N}$$

$$N - mg = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$N_{\text{bottom}} = m\left(\frac{v^2}{r} + g\right)$$

$$N_{\text{bottom}} = 50\text{kg}\left[\frac{(5\text{m/s})^2}{1\text{m}} + 9.80\right]$$

$$= \underline{1740\text{N}}$$

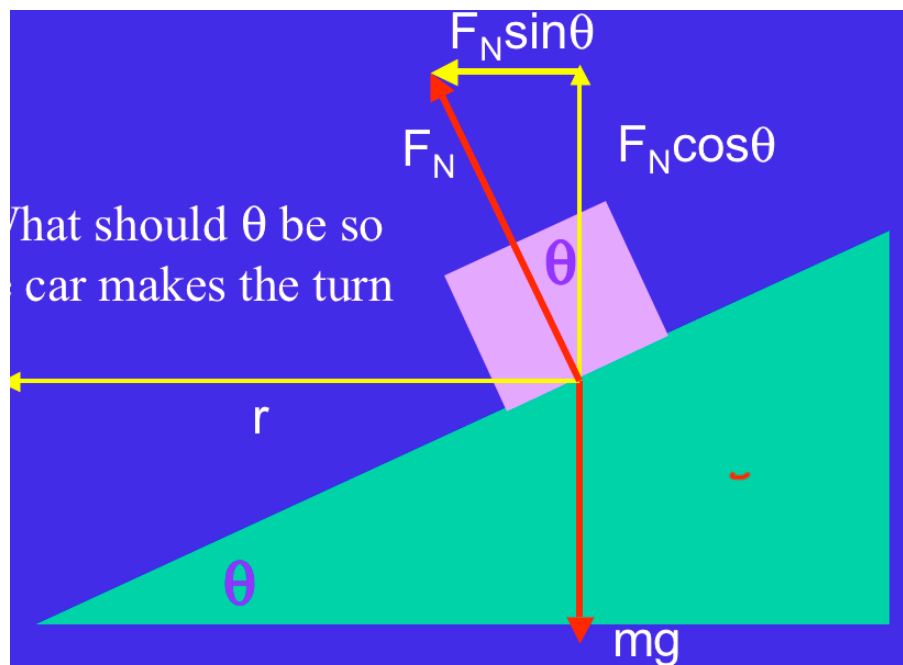


$$\sum F = -N - mg \cos 30 = -\frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \cos 30$$

$$= 50 \text{ kg} \left[\frac{(5 \text{ m/s})^2}{1 \text{ m}} - 9.8 \cos 30 \right]$$

$$= 830 \text{ N}$$

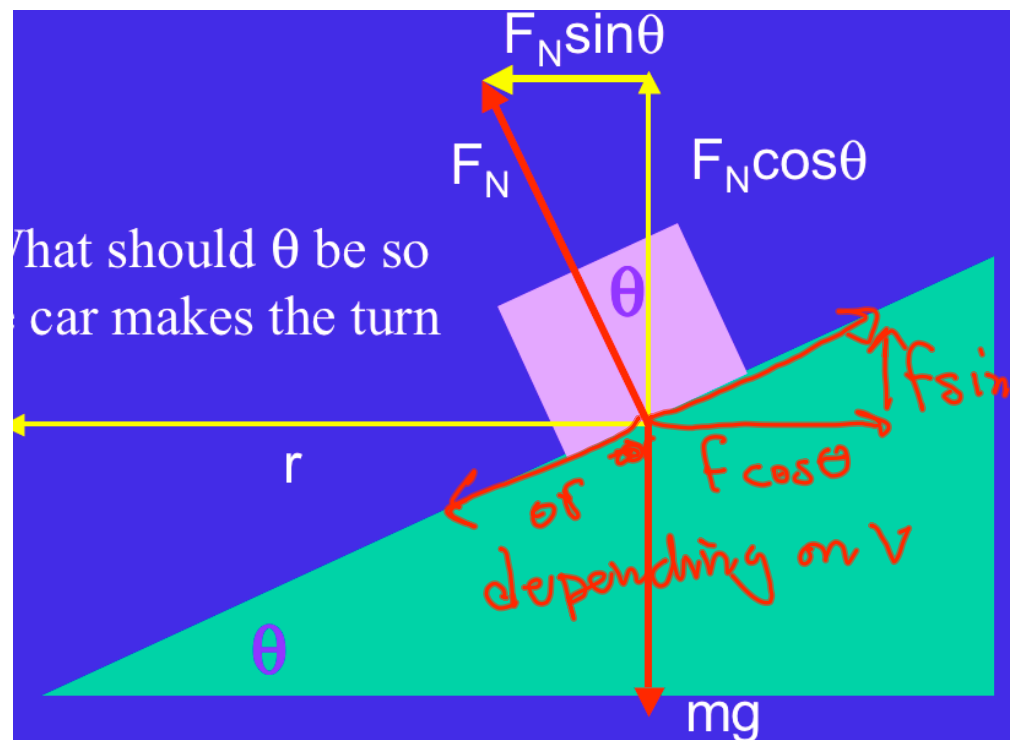


$$\sum F_x = + F_N \sin \theta = + \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\sum F_y = F_N \cos \theta = \frac{r}{mg}$$

$$\frac{F_N \sin \theta}{F_N \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{mv^2}{r}}{mg}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{v^2}{rg}$$



What should θ be so
the car makes the turn

Let's
include
friction

or
depending on v

$$\sum F_x = -F_N \sin \theta \pm f \cos \theta = -\frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$\sum F_y = F_N \cos \theta - mg \pm f \sin \theta = 0$$

At point where it starts to
slide, $f = \mu_s F_N$